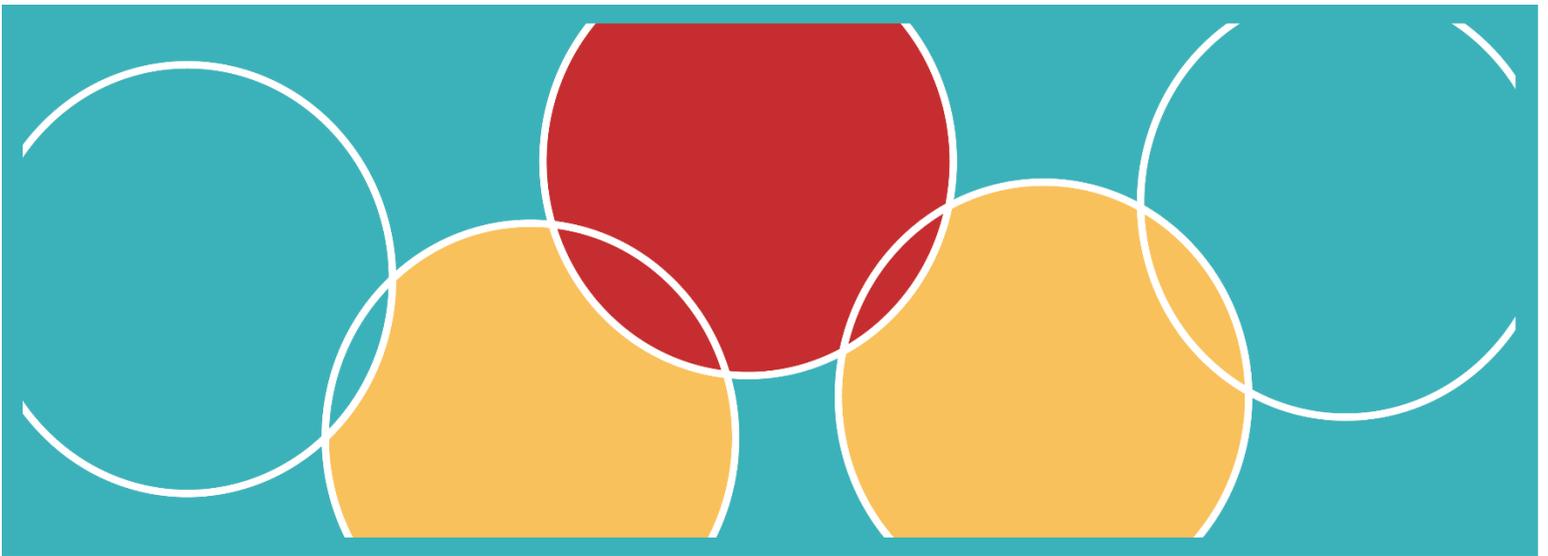


A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FLORIDA STANDARDS



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Adoption of the Common Core

Before the Common Core State Standards (CCSS), each state created its own set of standards for what students ought to know and be able to demonstrate at each grade level. The result: a wide range of learning experiences and achievements from state to state. It was difficult to know whether students across the United States were receiving a consistent high-quality education. This caused hardships for students or recent graduates who moved across state lines and enrolled in a new school or entered the job market only to find they were not prepared.

Students in the United States were not equitably prepared for post-secondary realities.

In 2008, the National Governors Association, state education commissioners, and other groups began organizing the development of common standards for English language arts (ELA)/literacy and mathematics for grades K-12. By 2009, governors and state education commissioners from 48 states plus the District of Columbia had committed to developing the Common Core State Standards. Only Alaska and Texas did not join the effort.

If students are taught critical thinking and problem solving, they will become active learners who can be successful in an unpredictable global market place.

The CCSS were inspired by standards from the world's highest-performing countries as well as research and input from state departments of education, scholars, assessment developers, professional organizations, educators from kindergarten through college, parents, students, and other members of the public.

Through multiple drafts and rounds of feedback, the overarching theory of action for the CCSS was if students are taught critical thinking and problem solving, they will become active learners who can create informed opinions, critique opinions of others, defend their arguments with evidence and communicate effectively, skills deemed necessary to be successful in an unpredictable global marketplace.

In 2010, the final CCSS were released for states to adopt or reject. Florida was one of 45 states to fully adopt the standards.





Adoption of the Florida Standards



In 2014, Florida's State Board of Education adopted by rule the following changes to the CCSS:

- ✓ Added 52 calculus standards
- ✓ Added 8 mathematics standards to support measurement, money, and algebra
- ✓ Deleted 2 early grades mathematics standards
- ✓ Made clarifications to 24 mathematics standards and 13 ELA/literacy standards (including the addition of cursive writing)

This created a total of 99 new, amended, or deleted standards compared with the Common Core's original 967.

The State Board renamed the resulting set as "Florida Standards" and changed the coding scheme.

It is helpful for educators to know where the differences between CCSS and Florida Standards are found, particularly when determining whether curricular materials are fully-aligned to the Florida Standards.

It is crucial to understand how the Florida Standards likely require adjustments to the ways in which students learn. A summary of the instructional shifts is available at <https://achievethecore.org/category/419/the-shifts>



Roughly 90% of the Florida Standards are identical to the Common Core. It is important for educators to know where those 10% differences are found, particularly those making decisions regarding instructional materials. For more information go to www.k12lift.com/resources

